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Bachman's Finch in Montgomery County, Virginia.—On the afternoon of May 2, I was in an open pasture on a hillside near Blacksburg, Va. Passing a small brush heap, a sparrow that I took for a Field Sparrow at a casual glance flew to a small tree about twelve feet from the ground. As it lit, it sang, and although for years I had not heard that song, I was at once taken back to the pine woods near Charleston, S. C., where, as a youth I had known so well Bachman's Finch (*Peuceea bachmani*). I walked under and around the bird, which sat motionless only two yards overhead, and examined it closely; finally it flew to a small clump of bushes, and by moving quietly I got within a yard of it and easily verified my recognition of it as Bachman's Finch. As I had a good series of specimens I forbore to kill the bird, for my identification of it was complete and its song saved it. As soon as I returned home I examined my specimens and amply satisfied myself. Mr. Jno. W. Daniel has noted this bird as breeding near Lynchburg, Va., but still I think this worthy of note.

I see that Mr. Nathan C. Brown has taken Bachman's Finch in Camden, S. C., on January 25. I have always thought the bird a winter resident on the South Carolina seaboard, for I have taken it in Berkeley County in late December, and Mr. Wayne also notes it, I believe, near Charleston in January.—ELLISON A. SMYTH, JR., *Va. Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, Va.*

The Rough-winged Swallow and Duck Hawk near Springfield, Mass.
—*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. A Rough-winged Swallow was captured by William Dearden in Longmeadow, near Springfield, May 17, 1906. There is no previous record of the occurrence of an individual of this species in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts since 1851.

Falco peregrinus anatum. About forty years ago much interest was manifested among ornithologists and others by the fact being made known that the Duck Hawk breeds regularly among the nearly inaccessible clefts that are to be found in the vicinity of the peaks of Mounts Tom and Holyoke that arise from the trap rock range that crosses a portion of the Connecticut Valley some fifteen miles north of Springfield, and from that time to this, nests have been seen there almost every year. In 1905 nearly fledged young were found there the last of May, and this year near the same place another nest was discovered containing four eggs. In recent years this portion of the mountain range has been made accessible by reason of the construction of lines of electric railroads, and hundreds visit the region of the Duck Hawk's breeding place where one person did in the sixties, but notwithstanding this, they still continue to select this locality for their summer home.—ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

Occurrence of the Titlark (*Anthus pensilvanicus*) in Maine, in Spring.
—On the afternoon of May 15, 1889, my brother, Mr. Ralph H. Norton, and I saw a flock of twenty-four Titlarks alight in a field of young grain,

on the outskirts of Saccarappa village, which forms the west end of Westbrook. My brother shot one of these birds (a female), for my collection, whereupon the others left the vicinity.

As changes have been wrought, since that date, it seems well to be explicit about the place. This was in the field owned by Capt. Issac Quimby at a point close to Mechanic Street and about two hundred yards south of the street since accepted as Green Street.

The instance has been reported in Bulletin No. 3, University of Maine, p. 122 (Knight's Birds of Maine), but as I am not aware of another spring record for Maine, yet published, it has seemed desirable to give the particulars.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

The Titlark at Portland, Maine, in Spring.—The spring record of the Titlark (*Anthus pensilvanicus*) in Maine should include a solitary bird which I saw about half past three o'clock in the afternoon of May 10, 1905, within the city limits of Portland. It passed me close at hand, constantly calling and flying low in a southwesterly direction, near the north end of St. John Street, where there are vacant lots extending to open fields.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

The Carolina Chickadee in Southern Michigan.—Last winter P. A. Taverner and I were examining my small series of local Chickadees and among them found one bird that we were certain was *Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*. Upon sending the bird to Washington for confirmation Prof. Ridgway returned it as a Carolina Chickadee, probably an immature male.

I secured this bird on July 17, 1899, in a small woodland in Ecorse Township, Wayne Co., Mich. As far as I can ascertain this is the first bird of this species that has been taken in Michigan. The specimen is number 283 in my collection.—BRADSHAW H. SWALES, *Detroit, Mich.*

A Great Flight of Robins and Cedar-birds.—Camden, South Carolina, was visited on February 3, 1905, by a storm of sleet and snow. At eight o'clock next morning the town had a wintry aspect, and the thermometer indicated only twenty-two degrees. There was no sun, but the storm was at an end and the northeast wind was light. When I first looked out of doors, Robins and Cedar-birds were flying over in large numbers, going about west-northwest. It soon became evident that the flight was unusual, and at twenty minutes to nine o'clock I took up a position at a window from which I had an unobstructed view for long distances towards the east, north and west. Here for an hour and a half, pencil and paper in hand, I endeavored to count the passing birds.

The Robins flew in open order and were little more numerous at one time than another. The Cedar-birds, however, though many of them